Nippon Times

No. 16,743 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1945 Price 35 Sen

HOOVER LIBRARY

Situation Improves In East Indies Row

Soekarno Promises Open Door; Dutch and Indonesians Ready to Talk

Domei

BATAVIA, October 25.—Java today sits on a seething political tinder-box, but indications are that the independence movement is giving way.

Yesterday, Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic said: "No power on earth can stop the independence movement of the Netherlands East Indies," but added that he was ready to open Java for foreign investments. He said he did not want to throw the Dutch into the sea for they can maintain their financial holdings here.

In an interview he said, "Every Indonesian understands why I collaborated with the Japanese. The Japanese tried to use the Indonesians for their own purposes and let us prepare for our independence under false promises. But we turned the tables on them," Dr. Soekarno said. "We prepared for our hour of liberty and then took matters into our hands."

Less spectacular was the announcement today by the Propaganda Minister of the Soekarno regime declaring that he was ready to make an important statement in the near future.

The Dutch authorities sometime ago gave a hint that the conservative elements within the Soekarno camp might quit the independence movement and cooperate with the Dutch, but the Propaganda Minister who is regarded as one of the conservative leaders is reported to have denied that he acted as a mediator between the Dutch authorities and the influential leaders of the Soekarno regime.

Nothing definite is known as to the real import of the forthcoming statement, but meanwhile, the invitation issued by Hubertus J. van Mook, Deputy Governor General of the Dutch East Indies, to the Cabinet members of the Soekarno government is regarded as predicting a rosier future as to Java's political situation. Since his arrival in Java, Governor General van Mook has been negotiating with the Indonesians in an effort to reach a compromise.

Talks for Settlement

A London report, meanwhile, said that one of Dr. Soekarno's advisers had announced that the nationalist leaders are ready to meet and discuss the future of Indonesia. This statement follows the informal talks two days ago between Dr. Soekarno and the British Foreign Office's political adviser to Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Correspondents on the spot say this represents a considerable change in the nationalist attitude. Until now they had refused to meet representatives of the Netherlands government.

Meanwhile the United Press reported that several Indonesians were killed in recent clashes with Dutch troops in the outskirts of Batavia.

BANK CLOSURE LEGALIZED

A legal step to close down Japanese banks in overseas areas, foreign banking institutions, special wartime agencies and their branch offices in Japan as directed by the Supreme Allied Headquarters was effected Friday when the Finance, Foreign, Home and Justice Ministries issued a joint decree, effective the same day, states Domei.

Simultaneously, the names of high-ranking officials of these institutions to be dismissed incidental to their closing down were made public in a joint notice issued Friday by the Finance, Foreign and Home Ministries, the report added.

Whereas the first directive designated only 21 financial institutions to be closed down, eight other organs have been added to the list in accordance with the subsequent supplementary notice from the Allied Headquarters and also due to the Administration's volition. These are the Manchuria Investment and Securities Company, Manchuria Development Bank, Korean Trust Company, Federal Reserve Bank of China, Bank of Mengchiang, Central Reserve Bank of China, Financial Union Association of Korea and the Saghalien Development Company.

No Zaibatsu Report

Supreme Headquarters last night authorized the issuance of the following statement: "No official communication has been received by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, from the Japanese Government on any phase of the Zaibatsu question. Any statement to the effect that SCAP has accepted or rejected any communication on this question is false."

Soviet Union Said Ready To Modify Her Demand On Japan Control Organ

U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes revealed Thursday that the Soviet Union is willing to modify its demand for a four-Power control council for Japan, according to a San Francisco report. Accordingly, the Secretary added, the United States and the Soviet Union are discussing a modified type of control council.

5 Nippon Diplomats To Be Called Home

Are Ministers at Berne, Stockholm, Lisbon, Kabul, Vatican; Also 2 Consuls General

Five Japanese Ministers Plenipotentiary currently stationed in neutral countries will have to be recalled in accordance with the Allied directive issued Thursday, says Domei.

They are Shunichi Kase, Minister to Berne, Suemasa Okamoto, Minister to Stockholm, Morito Morishima, Minister to Lisbon, Motohiro Shichida, Minister to Kabul, and Ken Harada, Minister to the Vatican. Consular representatives to be returned include Consul General Totaro Kanda in Zurich and Consul General Setsuya Beppu in Dublin.

Reason for Directive

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 25.—Washington officials disclosed today that General Douglas MacArthur's directive, Thursday, ordering the destruction of Japan's diplomatic machinery was issued for two reasons: (1) Japan's diplomatic machinery had been turned into an espionage agency since long before Pearl Harbor and (2) it might be possible, though it is an almost hopeless proposition, for Allied Powers to seize documents concerning Japan's preparations for the war.

Governments of the United Nations, said these officials, intend to have Japan build up her diplomatic organization anew when she has acquired the qualifications to resume her contacts when she has acquired the qualifications to resume her contacts with the world again. It was for this reason that General MacArthur ordered the recall of Japanese diplomats and consular representatives, it was stated.

There is no doubt, U.S. officials further stated, that the United Nations will carry out thorough going examinations of Japanese diplomats before permitting them to assume official posts again. They quoted an official of the Federal Attorney's Office to the effect that no Japanese had been arrested in the United States on the charge of wartime espionage after Japanese diplomats were deported from that country.

Chungking, Yenan Agree

A general agreement has been reached on the formation of the Political Consultative Council as the result of the renewed consultations between the Chinese Government and Chinese Communist Party leaders, declared Dr. K. C. Wu, Information Minister, at his press conference, according to a Chungking report on Thursday. He said that the council will be composed of 14 members and it is expected that it will convene in the early part of November.

Senate Passes Tax Cut Bill

In an extra long session, the U.S. Senate finally passed the version of the bill which slashed taxes by $5,700,000,000 and it now goes to a conference committee for adjustment of differences between the House and Senate version, according to a Washington report on Thursday.

Popular Election Of Tokyo Chief Seen

Metropolitan Council Members Said Planning Proposal For New Structure

Reflecting the universal trend toward democratic administration, the Tokyo Metropolitan Council will propose public election of the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, hitherto appointed by Imperial nomination, at its extraordinary session slated toward the end of this month, reports Domei.

Members of the Metropolitan Council are unanimously in favor of the proposal and the only question left unsettled is whether it should be carried out by direct or indirect voting, Domei adds. The proposal, if approved, will be submitted to the Government.

Meanwhile, opposition to the increasing trend toward bureaucratic domination which recently began to prevail in metropolitan administration is being voiced by the council members. They have decided to keep strict vigilance on such moves as the appointment to ward-office posts of members of the secret police who were recently dismissed by order of the Allied Headquarters and the contemplated dismissal of municipal officials on the basis of "administrative readjustment."

It is further reported that the council members will restore standing committees on the transportation, economic, civil, education, water supply, planning and harbor departments of the Metropolitan government which were abolished incidental to the inauguration of the present metropolitan system.

MINES HARASS SHIPPING

17 Out of 33 Japanese Vessels Sunk After End of war

A total of 33 Japanese vessels or a gross tonnage of 119,805 were damaged by striking mines laid by the Allied Forces after the termination of war and, of the 33, 17 ships aggregating 48,000 tons were sunk, it was revealed by Takashi Hirayama, Vice-Minister of Transportation, at the regular vice-ministers' meeting held on Thursday.

"American forces are taking positive measures for the clearing of mines when their location is discovered," Mr. Hirayama reported at the meeting. "Utmost efforts are now being exerted by our side in clearing the mines but the mine-sweeping operation is a very difficult task," he explained. "The mines will be effective for about five months and therefore danger will still exist until about February next year."

Tsingtao Japanese Surrender

The surrender ceremony of the Japanese Forces in the Tsingtao area was held on Friday, according to a Chungking report. The Japanese 129th Division along the Canton-Kowloon Railway have been disarmed, the Chinese commander of the 2nd Area announced, according to another Chugking report.

Mongolians to Chungking

The Mongolian People's Republic will send its representatives early next month to Chungking to report to the Chinese Government on the result of the plebiscite election held on October 20, according to a Chungking report on Friday. The Mongolian representatives will be accompanied by 11 Chinese who supervised the plebiscite.

China Abolishing Rikisha

Chinese communications authorities have adopted a three-year plan for the abolition of the jinrikisha in order to save manpower, according to a Chinese press report from Shanghai on Friday.

Admiral Nagano Accepts Full Blame and 'Success' For Pearl Harbor Attack

The Japanese Chief of Naval General Staff who ordered the attack on Pearl Harbor, Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano, according to a San Francisco report, told the Associated Press in Tokyo on Thursday, that the attack achieved far greater success than he had expected, and he accepted full responsibility for making the decision.

Bond Issues Planned For Munitions Firms

Would Solve Big Problem of Compensation Promised By Government

The problem of compensation for munitions companies, one of the outstanding issues of the month, seems to have made a step forward toward solution as it was learned Thursday that the Finance and Commerce and Industry Ministries were contemplating issuance of permanent bonds of one per cent interest rate for these arms production firms, states the Asahi.

The plan, if approved by the Supreme Allied Headquarters, will be submitted to the forthcoming Diet session, the Asahi added.

Details of the program, as learned by the Asahi from the authorities concerned, are as follows:

While the opinion favoring the Government's public promise to grant compensation to munitions companies is gaining ground, in view of the enormous profits which these companies obtained during the war and also the present financial situation of the country, the Finance and Commerce and Industry Ministries take the stand that an outright repudiation of the contract for indemnification might bring about complete destruction of the country's economic order and, therefore, the Government, in keeping with the principle of fairplay and economic ethics, will keep its promise for indemnification.

These authorities contend that the abrogation of the wartime promise would cause losses to financial agencies resultant from the inevitable failure on the part of munitions companies to pay their loans and this, in turn would give rise to unrest among depositors.

Careful scrutiny will be exercised, these authorities assure, however, in determining the amount of compensation lest the firms should gain undue profit. They expressed belief that contrary to popular estimation, the total sum of compensation will not exceed ¥20,000,000,000 or ¥30,000,000,000. To insure fair compensation, a Ministerial decree will shortly be issued ordering the munitions companies to submit data to be used as a basis for basic estimation of indemnifications.

With regard to a concrete measure of compensation, the authorities suggested the issuance of long-term bonds of low-interest rate (permanent bonds of indefinite 1 per cent interest rate) to the arms production firms.

It is believed that this measure will stabilize the finance of the munitions companies and, thus prevent the extension of losses to financial agencies. Arms firms will then be enabled to effect smooth reconversion to peace industries, which will result in increased production of commodities for civilian consumption.

New Party Proposed

The organization of the Nippon Kokumin-to or the People's Party of Japan is being undertaken by Yoshio Kodama, formerly a political adviser to the Higashikuni Cabinet. According to the circular, he issued, the new party aims at the establishment of a new Japan of freedom and peace, based on democracy. The party also expects to reject bureaucracy and communism, establish democratic politics, reform the capitalistic economy and establish new Japanese economy.

U.S. Party to Visit Britain

An unofficial committee from the United States Congress is to visit Britain within the next two or three weeks to ask the British Government to modify its policy on Palestine, according to a London report on Thursday.

Dropping U.S. Shoe Rationing

The Office of Price Administration has made tentative plans to eliminate shoe rationing in the United States around the first of November, according to a Washington report on Thursday.

Konoye To Give Up Peerage and Honors

Feels Responsible for the War And Wants to Pave Way for Democratic Reforms

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Prime Minister, the most eminent Japanese Peer whose family has been closely related to the Imperial Family for more than 2,000 years, has taken definite steps to return his peerage, court rank and all other marks of honor because, according to Domei, he feels himself responsible for the war and also because he has decided that the returning of his title will be a step toward the realization of democratic reforms in Japan.

The Prince has reached an informal agreement under which Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, will take the steps necessary for the realization of his desire when he has finished the work of investigating the revision of the Constitution, which will be about the middle of next month.

Prince Konoye considers himself responsible for the political events which occurred during the period from the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia till about a year before the termination of the war.

When Japan surrendered unconditionally he thought that the time had come for him to realize his desire. Unexpectedly, however, he was called to the post of Minister without Portfolio in the Higashikuni Cabinet.

When the Higashikuni Cabinet resigned en bloc, he wanted to return his title. But he was ordered by the Throne to investigate the revision of the Constitution.

In the meantime the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces repeatedly directed the Government to carry out reforms in accordance with democratic principles. Prince Konoye noted that the position of the Government was passive. He also saw that there was a great divergence of political feeling between the Government and the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces. He decided that he would act without delay on his decision to return his peerage.

He visited Marquis Kido on October 24 and communicated his resolution to return his peerage, court rank, and other marks of honor. Marquis Kido entreated him to postpone carrying out his decision until the settlement of the question of revision of the Constitution on which he is at work as an official serving in the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Prince Konoye had to accept, considering the circumstances, but before he did so he obtained the understanding of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal that the latter was to take steps to have him realize his intention of returning his title.

It was about a year before the termination of the war that Prince Konoye definitely decided to return his title. Before he made up his mind he had consulted all his relatives and friends. The step he had in mind would produce tremendous repercussions in view of the fact that his family, the most eminent of all in Japan, has been closely connected with the Imperial Family for more than 2,000 years since the day of Prince Fujiwara-no-Kamatari.

There were two factors influencing him to make up his mind to return his title, Domei says. The News service continued:

"One was his sense of responsibility for the political events which occurred during the period from the China Affair till the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. He came to feel his responsibility in this way. When he became Prime Minister in 1937, he decided to de-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

Red Star Says Japanese Evading the Fulfillment Of Potsdam Declaration

The editor of the Red Star, a Soviet paper, on Thursday commented on the reactionary constitution of the Japanese militarists, according to a Moscow dispatch. The editor exposed the anti-people character of the constitution and showed that the leading circles in Japan are doing everything to keep from fulfilling the Potsdam Declaration which demands punishment of war criminals, democratization of political life and abolition of the regime of tyranny and violence in Japan.

Wartime Restrictions On Vital Goods To End

Needed Kitchen Wares, Shoes, Radios, Etc. to Top List Due for Release

An overall removal of ceiling prices and restrictions on production of vital commodities will be definitely effected early next month, states the Mainichi.

Kitchen utensils, matches, shoes, radios, radio tubes and textile goods top the list of commodities to be freed from wartime restrictions, the report said.

Program for this measure which has been mapped out by the Commerce and Industry Ministry will be submitted to the first conference of the Commodities Commission on October 30 and following necessary procedures, will be put into effect.

The commodities will be divided into two classification. Materials needing particularly urgent production will be designated as Class A Supplies and for their speedy manufacture, the authorities will do their utmost to secure necessary raw materials and will carry out planned production and distribution control by designating the producers and distribution agencies.

Class A Supplies include aluminum and iron pans, aluminum kettles, lunch boxes, rice-steamers, iron buckets, utensils for raid-victims, enamelled iron utensils, matches, sewing needles, leather and rubber shoes, rubber-soled "tabi," soap, radio, radio tubes, bulbs, electric cells, bicycles, fiber goods and stationery.

Goods other than Class A Supplies, which will be designated as Class B Supplies, include scissors, kitchen knives, spoons, washing basins, milk-heaters, other kitchen utensils other than those designated as Class A Supplies, electric cookers (below 600 watts), domestic flour grinders, wooden clogs, umbrellas, furniture including dining tables, drawers, desks and chairs, other wooden and bamboo wares, toys, stationery, buttons, hooks and snaps.

Production and prices of the Class B Supplies will be entirely free from any restriction. Maximum freedom will be permitted in the sale of these items but for the time being first priority will be given to designated producers and those who were formerly forced to give up their jobs due to the enterprise readjustment program.

These classifications of goods will be studied and formally determined by the Commodities Commission.

PW Report Demanded

The Supreme Allied Headquarters which had been informed that certain records of the Japanese Prisoner of War Information Bureau were destroyed by burning, directed the Japanese Government to furnish a full report of the incident, including a complete list of all documents and records so destroyed, together with the name and position of the individual who directed such destruction.

Committee to Study Constitution Reform

Minister Matsumoto Is Named President; Will Not Undertake Actual Revision

The Government will begin a systematic study concerning revision of the Constitution by organizing a special committee with State Minister Dr. Joji Matsumoto as its president.

On Thursday, Dr. Matsumoto explained the structure and operation of the committee at a press conference. The object of the study is to clarify whether or not it is necessary to revise the Constitution and what points are to be revised. As the study to be made is purely theoretical, the committee will not undertake the actual drafting of any revision.

The following men were named members of the committee on Thursday.

Professor Toshiyoshi Miyazawa of Tokyo Imperial University, Professor Matasuke Kawamura of Kyushu Imperial University, Professor Shiro Kiyomiya of Tohoku Imperial University, Wataru Narahashi, President of the Legislation Bureau, Toshiro Iriye, Director of the First Section, Legislative Bureau, and Tatsuo Sato, Director of the Second Section, Legislative Bureau. Also, Dr. Toru Shimizu, Vice-President of the Privy Council, Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe and Dr. Junji Nomura, all authorities on the Constitution, were appointed advisors.

Meanwhile, on the same day, the basic attitude of the Social Democratic Party of Japan toward the question of revising the Constitution was decided at the meeting of its Organization Preparation Committee held at the Kuramaye Kogyo Kaikan, Shimbashi, the Asahi reports.

The committee advocates that the revision of the Constitution should be effected with dignity on the basis of the Empire's history. Carried out in such a way the Constitution revision will clarify to the world the fundamental national character of Japan.

It is particularly noted that the committee criticized the attitude of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Marquis Koichi Kido, as regards the Constitution revision, as being very unconstitutional. He had given an impression that the Constitution revision was only a personal problem of His Majesty the Emperor, Marquis Kido's use of Prince Konoye in this matter also drew the anger of the committee.

The Social Democratic Party of Japan on Thursday also decided to adopt a representatives system, and Tetsu Katayama was nominated as the Chief Secretary.

The executive organ of the party will be composed of five or six members and the Chief Secretary. The appointment of the heads of various sections of the Party will be made at the plenary session to be held on November 2.

LIU LAUDS KOREAN SUPPORT

China, However, Has Not Accorded Diplomatic Recognition

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 23.—Answering questions at a press conference on Tuesday, Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Kai said that the leader of the provisional Korean Government has always supported the Chinese Government and people but so far no diplomatic recognition has been accorded.

He stated the Chinese Government already has taken steps to provide facilities for Korean leaders in Chungking to return to Korea as individuals and said the Korean Government's President Kim Koo is leaving "as soon as possible."

Asked whether the Chinese-Russian Treaty stipulated the time-limit for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Inner Mongolia, he declared the treaty did envisage the presence of Soviet troops anywhere in the Chinese Republic except the three northeastern provinces.

China Reds Form Trade Union

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 25.—A Communist communique on the widespread formation of trade unions by Communist workers in Shantung coastal towns, said 7,000 workers has joined the union at Chefoo and that 70 per cent of the workers have formed the union at Hungkow. The Workers Union at Weihaiwei use the now slogan "Build Now Weihaiwei."

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at noon Friday.

Cloudy and later fair with northerly winds.

Fraud Charge Flung at Mitsubishi Concern By 4 Subsidiaries Led by Former Union Man

A protest against the unfair conduct of the Mitsubishi Light Metal Company toward its subsidiaries was submitted Thursday to Commerce and Industry Ministry Sankuro Ogasawa by representatives of the Ito Foundry, Shinto Alloy Company, Toyo Light Metal Factory and Yoshida Metal Industry Company all of Kyoto, which were formerly Mitsubishi's satellite companies, Domei reports.

Copies of the protest were also submitted to the Supreme Allied Headquarters and the Sixth Army Headquarters in Kyoto, the report added.

According to the appeal made to the Commerce and Industry Minister, the Mitsubishi Light Metal Company failed to pay to its subsidiaries the advance funds paid by the Munitions Ministry and other sources. Nor did it distribute supplementary materials to these satellite factories.

In February this year, Technical Lieutenant-Commander Yagi of the Alloy Section of the Non-Ferrous Metal Bureau of the Munitions Ministry and Director Maeda of the Mitsubishi Light Metal Company abruptly ordered these four factories to close down. Following the end of the war, moreover, they failed to give any notice regarding the various losses which the factories suffered from reconversion.

The losses, as claimed by these four establishments, aggregate ¥170,000 for the Ito Foundry, ¥139,000 for the Yoshida Metal Industry Company, ¥105,000 for the Toyo Light Metal Factory and ¥220,000 for the Shinto Alloy Company.

It is significant that representing the four establishments, Bunji Yoshida, formerly active leader of the Kansai Labor Union, will carry on the fight against the Mitsubishi.

Thursday's Below Par Cold Sign of Winter, Says Weatherman; Early Snow in Hokkaido

Commenting on the particularly cold weather felt by the Tokyoites on Thursday, weatherman Mr. Takahashi of the Central Meteorological Observatory predicted that although the mornings and evenings will be pretty cold fine weather will last for two or three days. He warned the people however, to prepare for the winter.

Mr. Takahashi explained we have had so much rain due to the considerably strong atmospheric pressure in the Ogasawara area, but with the approach of dry cold air from the continent, the line of discontinuity was blown off and fine autumnal weather has set in. With it, however, the temperature has dropped suddenly, he said, warning of the approach of winter.

On Thursday, he added, the temperature outside of Tokyo was four to five degrees lower than the preceding years and one to two degrees lower in Tokyo. "It was particularly cold because of a strong wind. However, "the wind will cease and fine but cold weather will be ushered in," he predicted.

Meanwhile the first snow of this year fell in the Hokkaido, making its first round in Sapporo and the western districts. The snow which capped the houses melted by noon.

The Sapporo Meteorological Observatory said that the snow came earlier this year than last year when it fell on November 6. In other years, the first snow fell around October 30.

Fukushima Prefecture had its first snow atop the Azuma Range on Thursday and the atmospheric temperature dropped to 46 degrees. Last year the first snow fell in the same prefecture on November 30.

Economic Issue Here Outlined by Martin

U.S. Expert Sees Importance Of Importing Food to Prevent Starvation in Japan

Details of the economic program for Japan are being drafted under the supervision of Edward Martin. American specialist in Japanese economic affairs, it was revealed by the U.S. State Department on Thursday, according to a Washington report.

Mr. Martin said that all those interested in the Far Eastern countries will present their views and recommendations on the subject in the forthcoming session of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission.

The economic specialist expressed the opinion that the general economic policy for Japan as outlined, thus far by General MacArthur's directive is progressing satisfactory.

He pointed out that the importation of sufficient food to prevent starvation is a major Japanese problem and added that the nations from where the food was to come had not yet been determined, but that the subject would require careful consideration. He declared that special duty would be made into where rice surpluses could be obtained and stated they would be studied carefully. In return for food imports, he said that Japan will be required to export tangible goods.

He declared that at present there is a world-wide demand for textiles and if Japan exports textiles for food, she must not compete with any potential exports of textiles by any Far Eastern nations.

Mr. Martin noted that before the war, Japan and India were the major Far Eastern industrial nations and now India has a greater potential foreign market. He believed that the revival of the Japanese trade on the small scale will not affect India's chances for increased exports.

CHASE HONORS 6 HEROES

Presents Silver Star and Five Bronze Star Medals

In a brief ceremony at the 1st Cavalry's 1st Brigade parade grounds Thursday, Major General William C. Chase presented a Silver Star and five Bronze Star Medals to six veteran troopers of the famous brigade.

"It's you old timers who have made the 1st Cavalry Division what it is today. No man could ask for better soldiers," the General said, then added, "And you new men can be proud of your outfit. It was the first in the Admiralties—and the first in Manila. It's a record to be proud of!"

Awarded the Silver Star was Captain Theodore B. Elliott. York Road 7, York. Pennsylvania.

Recipients of the Bronze Star Medal were Technical Sergeant James D. Morrow, 222 E. Fayette St., Colina. Ohio; T/4 Benjamin E. Hayes, 381 Broadway Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; T/5 Clarence D. Alleby, Burn City. Iowa; T/5 Albert F. Bishop, Readfield, Maine; and Pfc Paul C. Wilson, Belpoe, Ohio.

Each man was congratulated by Brig. Gen. John H. Stadler; Jr., commanding General of the 1st Cavalry Brigade.

Army Control Ends Hawaii

United States military control in Hawaii has ended, it was ordered by President Truman, according to a Washington dispatch on Wednesday. The President suspended the order of October 18, 1934 in which the military commanler of the island was given virtually complete control. This order is now held to be no longer necessary for national defense.

War Criminals' Names Bared

The names of 465 Bulgarian and Italian war criminals were disclosed at the meeting held in London of the United Nations War Crimes Commission on Wednesday, according to a London report.

British Stevedores Strike

British dock workers at a mass meeting decided to remain on strike and British troops are still being used to load and unload ships, according to a London report on Wednesday.

NOTICE

Effective November 1, subscriptions to the Nippon Times will be handled by the Nippon Shimbun Renmei, (Japan Newspaper Union), together with all local newspapers. It is requested that subscriptions hereafter be placed with and paid to the nearest newspaper delivery agent. Those having paid subscriptions in advance will receive copies of the paper without interruption. Renewal subscriptions should be paid to the delivery agents serving your districts, instead of to the Nippon Times.

The Nippon Times Ltd.

126 Clinics Are Opened Here to Aid Raid Victims As Gift From Empress

Her Majesty the Empress was pleased to grant a monetary gift for the relief of raid victims and at the same time ordered the Imperial Household Department to dispatch traveling clinics. The Imperial Household Department accordingly has decided to set up temporary clinics at 126 places in the capital where medical treatment will be given to raid victims daily between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. for 10 days beginning Friday. The doctors and pharmacists in the service of the Imperial Household Department are to be divided into four groups for this purpose.

Konoye To Give Up Peerage and Honors

(Continued from page 1)

vote himself to the adjustment of relations between Japan and China in accordance with the principle inherited from his deceased father Prince Atsumaro Konoye, namely, cooperation between Japan and China in the stabiliation of East Asia.

"He made fruitless efforts to check the army's policy of aggression on the continent which was launched with the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair. The North China Incident then started. This quickly developed into the China Affair, in spite of the policy of the Government to prevent the extension of the affair.

"In 1940 the second Konoye Cabinet planned the organization of a world stabilizing force centered on Japan, Germany and the Soviet Union. Before the Cabinet had time to realize this plan it resigned. It was succeeded by the Hiranuma Cabinet, during which the war between Germany and the Soviet Union broke out.

"The third Konoye Cabinet planed a talk between Japan and the United States for a discussion of means to end the crisis in the Pacific. But the scheme failed and the Cabinet resigned. Then the Tojo Cabinet emerged and the War of Greater East Asia started.

"Thus things went against Prince Konoye. But he holds himself responsible, as head of a Cabinet, for the events during the most important period in Japanese history.

"He also considers himself responsible for the role he played as a senior statesmen in the relection by Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, of men to be recommended as organizers of new Cabinet while he was outside the Government.

"Prince Konoye become President of the Privy Council following the resignation of the first Konoye Cabinet. Subsequently he gave counsel to Marquis Kido about the selection of organizers of the Abe, Yonai and Tofo cabinets.

"The second factor that influenced Prince Konoye was his idea that his act of returning his title would have the way the realization of democratic reforms in Japan.

"Prince Konoye's resolution precludes its appraisal on personal grounds. It has two objects. One is clarification of where the responsibility for the war lies in higher political circles and the other destruction of all feudalistic institutions which is the first condition for the achievement of democratic reforms in Japan.

"Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, and others who as senior statesman have been in positions of supreme political responsibility since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, indeed, since the start of the China Affair, are expected to act on the principle that they are also responsible for the war in the same way as Prince Konoye.

"The Privy Council, the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Imperial Household Department and the System of Peers must be counted among the political elements of feudalism whose elimination is the first condition or the realization of the sort of democratic reforms Prince Konoye has in mind. Reform of these institutions must be considered.

Strength of U.S. Navy Bared

The House Naval Affairs Committee on Thursday approved the legislation on which it would set the strength of postwar navy at 500,000 enlisted men in addition to 40,000 officers and a Marine Corp at 100,000 men and 9,200 commissioned personnel. The legislation as yet has not been acted on by the House or the Senate but, if passed, it will equalize opportunities for reserve and regular officers in both branches of the service.

Take Over Manchu Firms

Chinese officials are daily arriving in Manchuria to take over various organizations from the Russians and altogether 300 prominent Chinese officials would have flown from Chungking to Manchura by the end of this month, according to a Chungking report on Thursday.

Japan to Negotiate For Imports of Food

3,000,000 Tons of Rice, Cereals, Wheat and Flour Are Desired

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry hopes to open soon, formal negotiations with the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for the import of 3,000,000 tons of rice, cereals, wheat and wheat flour, the Tokyo Shimbun reports.

An estimated 500,000 tons would be imported from Korea, 200,000 tons from Formosa, 300,000 tons from Thailand and French Indo-China, 700,000 tons of cereals from Manchuria, and 1,300,000 tons of wheat from the United States, Australia and Canada.

As collateral materials raw silk, rayon textiles, cotton goods, tea, rubber, insecticide, and peppermint would be offered.

It is pointed out by the Tokyo Shimbun that the shortage of shipping constitutes the greatest bottleneck of making the imports. The shipping now owned by Japan amounts to about 500,000 tons. Japan is compelled to use a portion of this tonnage to bring home the troops and civilians overseas and also to transport coal and other vital materials. Thus, the paper says, the shipping available for bringing to Japan foreign rice is extremely limited. When it comes to importing from the United States and Australia, after imports have been made from Korea and Formosa, which are nearer Japan, means must be found to find a sufficient number of ocean-going ships.

In short, Japan, according to the paper, will be under the necessity of relying on America and other vessels to bring from the United States, Canada, and Australia wheat and wheat flour if it is allowed to make these imports.

The authorities, according to the paper, are anxious to import 2,000 tons of rice and other cereals by about April next year. This would enable them to tide over the interval between the present period when the people are subsisting on potatoes and rice and the period when they will come to use next year's wheat.

GERMAN BANKS PROBED

Berlin Bankers Had Close Connection With Nazi Party

Domei

NEW YORK, October 25.—German banking system including the big six banks of Berlin and their directors is being investigated by the newly-organized Division of Cartels and External Assets of the Office of Allied Military Government, said Drew Middleton writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main in a dispatch to the New York Times on October 23.

The dispatch continued in part:

"Significant developments are expected within the next few days as investigation has already probed deeply into connections between the 'Big Six' and the Naxi Party's rise to power and launching of aggressive war.

"One of these German banks and the bankers were charged they had played the leading role in achieving total war mobilization of the German economy.'

"Investigation is expected to show that the role assigned to Berlin banks by the Nazi Party placed their directors—most of them men with important contacts in New York, London and Paris—in a position above the Party. Hence, they can show a clean record on non-participation in the Party, despite the fact they contributed as much or more to its success and to the building of the German economic power.

Vandergrift Against Merger

General Alexander Vandergrift, Commander of the Marine Corps, appearing as the principle witness on the bill to merge the army, navy and marine corps, declared he was opposed to it as "it would ruin his fleet decorum and morale which helped the leathernecks make history," according to a Washington report on Thursday.

RADIO RECEIVERS

All and Medium Wave

Electric-heaters, Electric instruments

KOWA TSUSHIN KOGYO Kabushiki Kaisha

Manufacturing and repairs Will be accepted

Tokudaiji-ato, 3-chome, Shibuyaku

OASIS IN GINZA

GOOD BOOKS on Japan and the Far East

SOUVENIRS Beautiful and Tasteful

KYO-BUN-KWAN (The Christian Literature Society of Japan) 4-chome, Ginza, Tokyo.

Rebel Annamite Troops Tried by Military Court; Many Given Prison Terms

Annamite troops captured while fighting with the uprising army were court martialed by French officials on Thursday and most of the 400 were sentenced from 15 to 20 years of forced labor, according to a Saigon report. The Annamites were accused with associating with criminals and carrying arms. The charges were based on article 255 of the status of the session of 1893. Among the accused were 15 and 17 year-old boys caught carrying arms who believed they were fighting for freedom.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Enfranchizement Regarded Matter of Time Only

By K. T.

There is no doubt that the political awakening of Japanese women has been greatly stimulated. Woman suffrage which has been studied by a limited number of women in this country will be a topic of universal study in the future. And, although the adoption of woman suffrage will be accompanied by various difficulties, its final triumph cannot be doubted. Its adoption is a matter of time only.

On the other hand, what is most vital for us at least, is what will happen after the adoption of woman suffrage. We refuse to regard the adoption of woman suffrage as the final emancipation of women. It is only the first step towards that object. The right of suffrage in our minds is only a weapon to lift Japanese women from their present social and industrial status. But then what will happen when our women have been enfranchized? Will they vote for the capitalist parties or the proletarian parties? Before answering these questions I must consider the value of woman suffrage in the present social order.

Neutrality Advocated

It is said that there are some women who "are neutral about all political issues except that of woman suffrage." I really fail to understand how they can realize their emancipation if they are not clear as to what they are seeking suffrage for.

An eight hour law, the prevention of night work for women and children, the abolition of bad laws, etc., are also so closely related to the living conditions of women that all those who will fight for women's political rights must support them whole-heartedly and unflinchingly. Our women should not seek their suffrage right like a little girl who is trying to get the toys belonging to her big brother. Any suffrage which is unrelated to women's legal, industrial and social status, is meaningless. Its importance is realized only when it is regarded as a means to improve women's social and industrial condition in general.

If women are blind to their class interests, they can easily be made the tools of the capitalist class.

Organized Women

There are millions of women workers in this country, but they are not organized.

Moreover, the women workers in factories and farms are engrossed with their everyday problems and have no time to take any active part in a political movement. For factory girls the freedom of going out of the factory compound after the regular working hours is more important than the exercise of political franchise. For farm women the question of reducing their farm rents is more important than voting. It seems natural that the women workers of the country should first join in industrial and farm unions before they can take an active part in political organizations.

Heretofore, Japanese women had no right to form a political association. This is why parties seem so alien to them.

Allied Citizens Here Free to Transact

Finance Ministry Ordered to Release Funds of 19 Italy Embassy Members

The nationals of Allied nations residing in Japan do not need to obtain permission from the Finance Ministry when conducting transactions affecting their property including transfers in accordance with the Ministerial Ordinance for safeguarding the property of the Allied nationals in Japan proclaimed on September 26 under orders of the Allied Supreme Headquarters. The enforcement of the Ordinance was announced in the Official Gazette on Friday. All transactions with Allied nationals in Japan, the payment of deposits and the transfer of bank accounts can be also negotiate hereafter without permission.

Italian Funds Released

The Finance Ministry has been directed to take necessary steps to release the funds belonging to 19 Italian Embassy staff members in Japan, in compliance with the terms of the ministrial ordinance of the Preservation of the Property of Specified Powers, according to a memorandum issued by the Allied Supreme Headquarters on October 22.

It is stated that those whose funds are to be released include Ambassador Mario Indelli and his wife, Counsellor Pasquale Jannelli, 1st Secretary Pia Macchi, Consul General Ettore Balstrochi with his wife and three children, 2nd Secretary Gerolamo Pignatti, Vice Counsul Paolo Emilio Mussa, 3rd Secretary Diego Simoetti, Naval Attache Admiral Carlo Dalsamo and his wife, Assistant Naval Attache Commander Gregario Cavalchini, Assistant Naval Attache Commander Maurizio Raimonod, Military Attache Colonel Guido Bertoni with his wife and two children, Clerk Arturo Maffei, Commercial Attache Romolo Angelone with his wife and two children, Air Attache Major Ricardo Federici, Interpreter Almo Melkay, Clerks Arsenio Barbati, Giovanni Muratori, Alfred Tarabocchia, and Fernando Mainetti.

Gen. Royal Given War Post

Brigadier General Kenneth Royal has been named as new Assistant Secretary of War, it was announced by President Truman on Wednesday, according to a Washington dispatch.

Belgian Women Can Vote

The Belgian Government has grated Belgian women the right to vote after January 1947, according to a Brussels report on Wednesday.

Allied Directives

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED FORCES

October 22, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Permission to amend Rikugun Ryakugoo No. 5 currently in use by the Japanese army.

1. It is appreciated that there is a definite need in Japanese army wireless communication for the use of code books for the sake of clarity, economy and efficiency of operations. To this end permission has been granted the Japanese authorities to use the following code books:

Rikugun Ryakugoo 4 and 5; Kookuu Lyakugoo 4; Sempaku Ryakugoo 3; Tsushin Ryakugoo 3; Furoku Jiten; and Chinese telegraph code.

2. It is further appreciated that these code books, having been constructed in 1944, do not include vocabulary and addresses applicable to the present situation of surrender and demobilization. With this in mind, permission is herewith granted the Japanese authorities to amend Rikugun Ryakugoo No. 5 so as to include applicable vocabulary and address groups as requested in the attachment to their basic letter of October 19.

3. Sufficient copies of these amendments to this code book must be deposited to meet the special requirements of censorship.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H.W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED FORCES

October 24, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Request for permission to transport certain persons to North China.

1. Reference is made to CLO memorandum No. 162 requesting permission for ten Japanese nationals to return to North China.

2. It is directed that this headquarters be informed as to:

a. Domicile of the persons concerned.

b. Jurisdiction under which the firms cited in your memorandum are organized.

c. Brief description of nature of business in each case.

d. Description of properties to be disposed of in North China with approximate value of plant, names of principal products and monthly production capacities.

e. Number of employes and classification as Japanese, Chinese and other.

f. Domicile of owners of property concerned.

g. Proposed disposition of the properties concerned.

3. Acknowledgment of this memorandum is directed.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H.W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED FORCES

October 21, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Communication Control.

1. Air navigation aids of the quadrant and flight channel indicating type are required by the Allied Occupation Forces. Japanese facilities of this type are available at strategic points.

2. It is directed that the quadrant and flight channel indicator facilities at Sapporo, Kagoshima, Tokyo and Osaka be placed in operation immediately in the order listed.

3. Orientation for the flight channels and quadrants will be furnished the Board of Communications by the Chief Civil Communications Section of this Headquarters as soon as determinations have been completed.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H.W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

BOND ISSUE HITS PEAK

Military Expenditures and Government Investments Cause Jump

The total national bond issue in October up to Thursday reached ¥7,000,000,000, or a record figure in monthly bond issue in the history of the Empire. Bonds, floated in October consisted of ¥6,801,750,000 of 3½ per cent military expenditure bonds, and ¥198,250,000 of 3½ per cent Government investment issues. Thus the total issue since the beginning of the present fiscal year to October reached ¥22,721,560,000.

Total bond issues permitted under current budget is ¥48,048,000,000; thus there is left ¥25,300,000,000 to be issued in the remaining five months. The bond issue notably increased since the ending of the war, due to large Government investments and military expenditures. For the present fiscal year, ¥22,290,000,000 worth has been floated for ¥35,298,000,000 set aside under the gudgetary estimate.

Formosa Japanese Give Up

A total of 250,000 Japanese troops in Formosa will formally surrender of the Chinese on Thursday, it was announced by General Chng Yi, administrator-general designate of Formosa, according to a report from New Delhi the same day.

RCN BUILDING SERVICE, LTD. ARCHITECTURAL CONTRACTOR

Competent Service Given by Men Educated in U.S.A. in All Lines of Building.

DESIGN and BUILDING

REPAIRS and RENOVATION

Address: MEIREI BUILDING
4, 5-Chome Kobiki-Cho Kyobashi-Ku, Tokyo
Tel.: GINZA (57) 1372

FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS

Flower Arrangements in the classical Japanese styles, "Koryu," "Ikenobo," "Enshu," "Nageire," "Moribana," etc. will be conducted by authorized experts in compliance with request.

Flower arrangement experts will be dispatched to any place, without obligation.

Please order at
The ABC Flower Arrangements Service
(ABC IKEBANA SERVICE-BU)
No. 8 Uyeno Moto-Kuromon-cho, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo. (Near Ueno Park)

Subscriptions for bound copies of the NIPPON TIMES

Beginning with the November, 1945 issue, subscriptions will be accepted at the Nippon Times Office.

Price ¥50 for November volume. Application must be placed before October 31.

Delivery will be made by December 10.

THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.

Sampo's Specialities

JIATOMIN Tablets — For digestion and nutrition
TERUUCHIMATSU — For Vitamin B Deficiency
TOFUMEL — For Wounds and Hongkong Foot

SAMPO PHARMACEAUTICAL CO LTd.
Head Office: 40, 1-Chome, Shimo-Ochiai, Yodobashi-Ku, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi's Principal Medical Products

Disulfamin preparation — ALBASIL
Sulfamin preparation — GERISON
Acetsulfamin preparation — NEO-GERISON
Chemotherapeutic remedy for Pneumonia — ATHINON
Remedy for Arteriosclerosis & High Blood Pressure — ARKLEMIN
Remedy for Neuralgia & Stiff Shoulder — CAMPORISIN
Anti-syphilitic of water soluble bismuth — BLUKLAN
Vitamin B, for injection — BICRYS

Manufacturers & Exporters
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.

Manpower in Prisons Slated to Be Utilized

50,000 Inmates of 52 Pens in Japan Will Be Put to Work In Useful Projects

A huge labor plan for more than 50,000 prisoners serving sentence in 50 prisons in Japan is to be carried out by the Prison Bureau of the Justice Ministry. The prisoners are to be engaged in some worthwhile projects and as a starter some already have been set to making salt and articles of daily use for raid sufferers.

With the cooperation of the Welfare Ministry their labor will be used in the construction of simple dwellings for raid sufferers. Also they are expected to help repair railway lines.

However, nothing will be done that will interfere with or in any way aggravate the employment of civilians, but the policy is to direct prison labor to where there is shortage of hands and to deploy the prisoners elsewhere when the labor problem of that place is solved.

For instance, prisoners are already making salt in Funabashi, Chiba, but as soon as more civilian labor is available here, the work will be handed over to them and the prisoners transferred to some other work.

Of the more or less permanent types of work to be done by prisoners is the collective prison work in agriculture and forestry. Gangs of 2,000 to 5,000 prison inmates will be formed to cultivate wasteland, manufacture agricultural products, process roots, barks, leaves of plants into food, keep cattle, cut down trees and help in reforestation projects.

Work of cultivating 300 chobu of land (one chobu is 2.5 acres) at the foot of Mount Akagi in Gunma Prefecture is steadily going on now. Present plans are to extend the area of cultivation to around 2,000 chobu. However, as soon as sound farmers are trained and hopes may be held that a model farming village which will endure can be formed, the work will be entrusted to these farmers and the prisoners will move out.

These itinerant labor gangs will be formed under the jurisdiction of various appellate courts. The work of the prisoners which will be public in nature and which will be done as a collective activity is regarded with great interest in various quarters.

300 FROM ISHIGAKIJIMA

2,400 Servicemen Still There; Most Of Them Have Malaria

Three hundred servicemen of the Japanese navy returned from Ishigakijima to Japan aboard the coastal defense ship No. 32, which made port at Hakata on Wednesday. Also the ashes of 228 war dead were brought back. As all the repatriates were suffering from malaria, they were immediately taken to the Naval Hospital at Ureshino where they are to receive medical treatment.

Sub-Lieutenant Yuichi Maejima said that there were some 2,400 servicemen still remaining on the island and that as all the Japanese are malaria victims, only those who were able to move were brought back as the first batch of repatriates. When the Japanese troops were first dispatched to the island, there were some 30,000 islanders, but the number decreased to only one fourth as most of them had evacuated. Due to malnutrition almost everyone there was attacked by malaria, Sub-Lieutenant Maejima further stated.

KISO STUDENTS ON STRIKE

100 Demand Abolishing Principal's Militaristic Teachings

Making a three point demand of abolishing principal Kawanishi's militaristic teachings, fair distribution of farm products and suspending school during the busy farming season, 100 third and fourth year students of Kiso Middle School, Nagano Prefecture, called a strike on October 24.

Also on the same day, 250 fourth year students of the Gumma Prefectural Maebashi Middle School went on strike. The students demanded an explanation of how the school farm produce was disposed of, requested the resignation of the head teacher and six other instructers besides making other demands.

In the absence of Principal Kashiwagi, the head teacher reserved making any statements in answer to the demands of the strikers with the result that the students declared that the school authorities lacked sincerity.

Christian Federation Set

A Students' Christian Federation will be organized by the Y.M.C.A. attached to Tokyo Imperial and Waseda Universities in cooperation with the student department of the Y.M.C.A. in Japan, with the need for workers firmly grounded in religious training in the rebuilding of Japan in mind. With the exception of the above mentioned Y.M.C.A.'s of the two universities, all other university and college Y.M.C.A.'s had been dissolved or suspended activities during the war.

Welfare Ministry Plans Special Aid For Needy Infants, Expectant Mothers

Seriously concerned with the poor physical condition of infants, expectant mothers and mothers in child-bed in this country, the Welfare Ministry has taken measures to resume distribution of special nourishment among them, which had been suspended for some time due to air raids, the Mainichi reports.

During the war, the physical condition of the Japanese people became extremely deteriorated due to worsened foodstuff supply situation and hard labor. The fact has cast a dark shadow on the construction of a peaceful Japan, the paper added.

A survey over the physical development of infants in point of weight reveals that the average weight of infants in major cities showed a decrease of 25 grams in three years. Whereas the infants weight 2,809 grams on an average during the period between 1938 and 1939 the average weight in 1943-4 period 2,784 gram.

For keeping expectant mothers and mothers in child-bed properly nourished, 2,400 calories are daily necessary, the paper explained. From the present food ration, however, only about 1,500 calories are obtainable. This brought about a result that in major cities, the average weight of mothers after delivery of babies registered 54.9 kilograms in 1938-9 period but it was reduced to 54 kilograms in 1943-4 period.

The lack of nourishment also caused mothers to fail to have sufficient milk for their babies. In 1943 the number of babies brought up with special nourishment instead of mother's milk occupied 28.9 per cent of the total number of suckling babies in the country. In Tokyo, the percentage of such babies rose to 40 per cent in 1943 and to 60 per cent in 1944.

While the deterioration of the physical condition of babies in the country is forming a serious problem for the Government and other quarters concerned, a heavy milk supply shortage is being experienced everywhere.

To solve the issue, the Welfare Ministry, at its executive committee meeting held on Thursday, decided to organize in the Ministry the Milk Issue Re-examination Commission to be headed by the Welfare Minister and joined by Mrs. Hanako Muraoka, noted woman social worker, as a representative of mothers, Toyohiko Kagawa, famed social worker and adviser to the same Ministry, and others. The proposed Commission is understood to devote its efforts to probe causes of the milk supply shortage and to make it possible for babies to be supplied with more milk.

Explaining the milk supply situation in Tokyo, the paper further said that the amount of milk supply on a certain day in September was only 15.45 koku, one koku is about 40 gallons. This amount is slightly less than one per cent of the average daily milk supply of 167 koku in September last year. The milk cows in Tokyo number 3,200 heads. The amount of milk obtained from them is estimated to be 96 koku. Beside this amount, a total of 20 to 30 koku of milk is daily brought to Tokyo from neighboring prefectures. It is therefore presumed that more than 100 koku of milk is being put on the black market.

INTRODUCING U.S. POLITICS

St. Paul's University And American Research Institute Back Course

Under the joint auspices of Rikkyo (St. Paul's) University and the American Research Institute, a course introducing American politics, economics and culture will be opened from November 10 to December 22 every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at the University Assembly Hall.

Lecturers will include Ikutaro Shimizu, Dr. Yasaka Takagi and others. A fee of ¥30 will be charged for the course. Applications should be made by November 9 to the university or the American Research Institute.

Postwar Economics Course

The Economics Department of Waseda University, in its belief that students should also participate in discussions of reparations, has taken the lead of other universities in starting a new lecture course on postwar economics study. The course, in two semesters, the first half from October to March, and the second half from April to November, will be held at the university.

Yoneji Yamamoto, chief of the Investigation Department of the Bank of Japan, will be the lecturer for the first half of the course and Tanzan Ishibashi, president of the Toyo Keizai Shimpo will be in charge of the latter half.

STRIKING NEWSMEN BACKED

Win Support of Social Democratic Party of Japan

The reformation movement of the Yomiuri-Hochi saw a new development Thursday when the Social Democratic Party of Japan and other quarters gave support to the "fighting committee" as the result of the stubborn attitude of President Matsutaro Shoriki who fired five staff members involved in the movement, reports Domei.

Meanwhile, the representatives of the editorial staff members in the reformation committee held an extra meeting Thursday morning and decided to continue the daily publication among the staff members and employes until the trouble is settled. They also decided to shut out the president and all the executives.

Issuing Chinese Newspaper

The first issue of the Chinese International Newspaper in two pages, the first page in Chinese and the second in Japanese, will appear on November 1 for 270,000 Formosan residents in Japan, reports Domei. For the time being it will be published only once a month but from next year, it will appear daily with half of the page containing news written in English. The office of the new company is to be set up within the Chinese Consulate in the former Manchurian Building, Osaka, and the company will be headed by Kang Chi-chiao.

Cigarette Car Razed

A freight car fully laden with packages of cigarettes of the Allied Forces, at Shinagawa Station caught fire of unknown origin at 4:30 a.m. Thursday and half of the load was reduced to ashes. The cause of the fire is now being investigated, reports Domei.

DESIGNATED TO MAKE SALT

Kanagawa Authorities Pick Sites at Katase, Ninomiya and Kozu

The three towns of Katase, Ninomiya and Kozu and the Tsurumi Irons Works, Nissan Heavy Industry Company and the Japan Metallurgical Works in Kanagawa Prefecture have been designated to manufacture salt by the prefectural authorities.

Salterns at the above six places will serve as model factories where any information may be obtained by other salt producing towns or factories in Kanagawa in regard to salt manufacture.

Salt workers will be given one "go" additional rice ration. Also requirements of various materials and supplies as barrels, current transformers, pipes, cement, lumber and tanks will be looked after.

At present there are seven Government officials to supervise salt manufacture in the prefecture. They will make inspection tours of the approximate 60 factories in Kanagawa and give advice and guidance. Utmost efforts are being expended so that 1,500 tons of salt may be produced in towns and villages and the same amount manufactured at factories by March, 1946.

Research Institute Formed

With the aim of studying various problems now facing Japan and contriving effective measures to solve imminent issues, the Postwar Political and Economic Research Institute was organized at the inaugural ceremony held at the Marunouchi Kaikan at 2 p.m. Thusday. The establishment of the new institute was sponsored by prominent men, including Ryozo Sano, Taizo Ishizaka, Fusajiro Ichinomiya, Naoshi Ohara, Baron Kimmochi Okura, Budayu Kogure, Makie Koyanagi, Kotaro Sakuta, Yusaku Shimanaka, Tadao Tanabe, Yusuke Tsurumi, Dr. Minoru Togo, Count Yoshinori Mutara, Kozo Matsumura, Dr. Sadaji Yabe, Fumio Yamada, Juji Yokokawa and Tatsuo Saito.

Nakajima Aircraft Revamped

The Nakajima Aircraft Company, which has been renamed the Fuji Industries Company, has decided to effect a radical reform of its functional system, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi. All of its directors with the single exception of Kimihei Nakajima, president, will resign, it was decided at the directors' meeting. The retirement of all executives together with a substantial reduction in capitalization will be formally submitted to the company's general meeting of shareholders early in November.

New Theater Drive Makes Good Progress

Establishment of Institute of Research in Theatrical Culture Seen to Aid Move

Hopes for the new theater movement which has been progressing since the termination of the war, have increased as Mantaro Kubota, Ryotaro Oe, Jiro Sekiguchi, Kisaku Ito, and Taro Sugawara, all writers known to the reading public, have decided to establish an Institute of Research in Theatrical Culture, Domei says.

These writers, who aim at the establishment of a new theater appropriate to post-war Japan, intend through the institute to train actors, stage managers and scenery men. They will also organize lecture courses on the theater for people who are interested in cultural problems.

Their idea is to establish the foundation of a new theater, fit for new Japan, with the support of those connected with the theater and the general public. When the new theater movement has progressed sufficiently, they hope to establish theaters where only plays written by those in the new theater movement will be offered.

The emergence of this group of writers to play an active role in the movement toward the establishment of a new theater in Japan was prompted by the desire to meet the need for plays of importance in the construction of a new Japan which has been increasingly felt by the public since the termination of the war. It is pointed out that more plays are offered by a variety of troupes, including the popular theater, the Kabuki and the new school, as the facilities of public amusement are restored but they leave much to be desired as an aid to the uplifting of the people necessary for the reconstruction of Japan.

In this connection it can be mentioned that there was a new theater movement during the war. But it did not make much headway. With the destruction of the people's little theaters in air raids the Bungakuza and other troupes which were prominently associated with the movement ceased to count as large factors in the establishment of a new theater.

In the meantime, playwright aids to the establishment of a new theater suitable for post-war Japan. Two such plays will be offered at the Yurakuza Theater in November. One of them, called Kogen Biyori (Sunshine on a Table-land) was written by Hideshi Hojo and the other called Fundoshiisha "A Naked Doctor," by Keizo Koyama. In tendency both are said to be sufficiently democratic.

The Kogen Biyori deals with an incident in a peaceful mountain hot-spring resort. The story begins with the death of a sick mother from shock at the fall of her daughter into a small river after she is struck by a bus. The highhanded bus company wishes to apply rules in the settlement of the incident. The peace-loving inhabitants of the village where the hot-spring resort is located, step in and the matter finds an amicable settlement. The play in short is a commentary on the time honored custom of adhering to hard and fast rules among the Government offices and companies.

"A Naked Doctor" is the story of Keisai Koyama, a student of Dutch medicine, who revolted against the feudalistic and Shintoistic medicine of old Japan in the closing years of the Tokugawa Shogunate and early in the era of Meiji. His life was one devoted to bringing the benefit of medicine which had been monopolized by the privileged classes, to the masses of the people. The dramatized version of his life also stresses the importance of love between husband and wife. The play is an attempt to make known to the public the existence of a doctor in Japan who adopting a scientific attitude toward Western medicine, cultivated it and worked in the interest of the populace.

Christmas Cards for GI's

U.S. servicemen may be able to send to the folks at home Yuletide greetings with typical Japanese Christmas cards. Permission has been granted by the Allied Headquarters to print 5,500,000 cards. These cards will use Japanese paper and have representative woodblock designs, according to the Nippon Sangyo.

500 Ueno Area Vagrants Rounded Up by Police For Relief, Medical Aid

About 500 vagrants around Ueno were collected in a wholesale surprise roundup by officials of the city Welfare Department, the Metropolitan Police Crime Prevention Department and the Ueno Police Station at 5:30 a.m. Thursday. The sick were immediately sent to hospitals while the rest were temporarily housed in the Sampo Kaikan within the Asakusa Honganji Temple grounds. The New Japan Sampo Kai and other philanthropic and social work organs will look after the welfare of these homeless who have been increasing steadily.

BLACKMARKET CASE BARED

Nagano Pickling Company Expelled From Control Guild

Just now when the topic of the huge "zaibatsu" is in the limelight, an expose has been made of the Ueda factory of the Mitsubishi firm which bought 50,000 kan of "hakusai" (a kind of leafy vegetable) from one farming village at blackmarket prices.

Part of the 120 bales of the vegetable we to have been presented to the Green and Fruits Control Guild of Ueda City, Nagano Prefecture, to gain their understanding. It was the plan of the Ueda factory to pickle the hakusai, at the Nagano Pickling Company and resell it to the various Mitsubishi factories.

For the underhanded dealings which in spite of the end of the war has been continued by large financial firms, the prefectural economics authorities have decided to to expel the Nagano Pickling Company from the Control Guild and no more rations will be made to the firm. Also 1,000 bags of salt held in stock by the same company will be confiscated.

Livestock Bureau Set Up

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has introduced a reform in its functional system by establishing a Livestock Bureau in the place of the Horse Board, which has been abolished, and an Agricultural Development Bureau aiming at the improvement of agriculture to be engaged in by those returning to their original occupation. Under date of October 26, Shoichi Nishimura, director-general of the Horse Board, was appointed director of the Agricultural Development Bureau and Kimisaki Sonoike, chief of the General Affairs section in the Horse Board, director of the Livestock Bureau.

Central Liaison Shifts

According to a Cabinet announcement on October 25, full-time posts of directors of the second and fourth departments of the Central Liaison Office, which had been concurrently held by Tsutomu Nishiyama, vice-president of the Office, have been filled by Mitsuo Kushida, secretary of the Research Bureau of the Cabinet, and Eiichi Tanaka, departmental chief of the Kyoto Prefectural Government, respectively. Yoshio Muto, Embassy Secretary, has been appointed Director of the Sendai Office of the Central Liaison Office, while Shunichiro Kawara Director of the Saseno Office.

Dr. Sasaki Made Professor

Dr. Soichi Sasaki, former professor at Kyoto Imperial University and now unattached official of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, in connection with the proposed revision of the Imperial Constitution has been awarded the title of professor emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University upon recommendation of the university professor.

DDT Produced Here

DDT which has been proved highly successful by the U. S. Occupation Army in exterminating mosquitoes can now be produced in Japan, according to Dr. Toichi Shishido of Kyoto Imperial University who is reported to have invented this powerful insecticide, Domei.

Revival Plan Is Laid For Celluloid Industry

Restoration Stresses Production for Imports and Increased Output

Plans for the restoration of Japan's celluloid industry have been formulated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai says.

The plan outlines four principles to be followed in restoring the industry to anything like the position occupied by it before the war when it accounted for nearly 40 per cent of the world's production of celluloid. They are:

1. Celluloid goods, which are Japan's specialties would be suitable collateral against the importation of rice, salt, and cotton. Hence care will be taken by the industry to see that its products are of good quality.

2. The industry will endeavor to turn out 3,500 metric tons of celluloid next year. The output is to be increased by degrees until it has reached the neighborhood of 13,000 metric tons—the amount produced in 1939.

3. The greater part of celluloid produced next year will be used as collateral against imports. The celluloid so used will be processed products, not in raw state.

4. Immediate domestic requirements will be met by goods in stock. Domestic celluloid goods should be turned out quickly for distribution to war-sufferers.

Sufficient Supply

The question of reconstructing the celluloid industry, the paper went on the say hinges on the question of supplies. The loss of Formosa with its camphor, however, will not produce and decisive influence industry thanks to the efforts of the Monopoly Bureau whereby the production of camphor in Kyushu, Shikoku and the Chugoku district increased considerably during the war. These regions between them can produce more camphor than is produced in Formosa. Thus is a sufficiently large stock of camphor to meet the immediate needs of the reopening of celluloid factories.

As to nitrogen and cotton, which also go into the production of celluloid, there is a shortage, but pulp could be substituted for cotton. The Japan Celluloid Company and a number of other factories have already commenced partial operation with the material on hand.

The paper pointed out that problems are confronting celluloid factories which were closed during the war. One is to make up the less in technique. Another is to produce goods of new designs. Still another is to combine small factories into medium-sized factories.

War Affects Industry

Before the war 75 per cent of the output of celluloid in Japan was exported. There was also a clear line of demarcation between factories producing celluloid in raw state and factories turning out finished goods. The principal raw celluloid factories were the Japan Celluloid Company, the Osaka Celloid Manufacturing and Processing Company, and the Taisei Celluloid Company. The processing of celluloid was done by small factories numbering nearly 4,000, with the war, the raw celluloid factories changed to the production of munitions, while the factories turning out finished goods were incorporated into other factories. The raw celluloid factories were not greatly damaged in the war and are ready to help in every way for reopening the processing factories which were heavily damaged in the war.

OBITUARY

MRS. HORACE NUTTER passed away on the 18th October 1945 at Higashi-Karatsu, Saga-ken after a long illness, aged 67 years.

Friends kindly accept this, the only, intimation no flowers or cards by request.

8th Army Military Government, Tokyo Detachment Labor Office

HELP WANTED:

Archtectural draughtsman — **Translators** (thorough knowledge of English and Japanese)
Laboratory Assistant (for hospital laboratory)
Clerk — **Switchboard operators**
Stenographers and typists — **Interior decorators**

Foregoing applicants should have good command of English.
English is not required the following:
Gardener, glassiers with tools, also mechanics and carpenters.
Report in person at the American Club, Marunouchi, 2-chome, No. 8, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Telephone 23-7871.

FUJITA-GUMI

BUILDING, ENGINEERING and PUBLIC WORKS GENERAL CONTRACTORS

S. FUJITA, President
A. FUKAI, Managing Director

Main office: Hakkeizaka, Omori-ku (opposite Omori station)
Telephone: Omori (06) 2033

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

WANTED immediately one English speaking stenographer, female preferably, proficient in shorthand and typing. Excellent salary for qualified person. Apply room 406, Radio Tokyo, between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED Chauffeur, graduated from commercial school, and understands some English, with 20 years' experience as chauffeur at embassy, seeks position in foreign or Japanese family, knows well Tokyo, Yokohama, Kamakura, Yokosuka. Apply Box 107, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HIGHLY skilful translator, economist, (Japanese) seeks responsible position with Americans. Translates quickly, accurately, types well. Apply Box 91, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

SMALL Japanese style apartments or house wanted to rent in Tokyo. Apply Box 104, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SINGLE person, diplomat, wants to rent house or apartments with kitchen in Tokyo. Will pay good price. Apply Box 99, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

CHROME Leica III.B. with Summitar, also chrome Leica III.A. with summar for immediate sale. Apply Box 106, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GARAGE, standard size, wooden lined with tin, in good condition, for sale to highest bidder. Apply Box 102, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S shirts, three white-used, and two black—brand new; spare G. A. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENUINE jade, pearls and jewelleries as gifts or souvenirs for the allied army of occupation, inspection cordially invited. Apply T. A. Cader, 38 Kitanocho 4-chome, Kobe, Telephone Fukiai 3907. (about 2 minutes walk east of Tor Hotel)

HAKONE Gora: house covering 50 tsubo area with estate, price ¥150,000.00. Apply Box 108, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HEATING plant: Boiler 5½x3x3ft. steel chimney 30ftx9in, Piping in Tokyo offered in exchange for house construction materials, home necessities such as bicycle, wagon, foodstuff etc. Apply Box 100, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO and curio, etc. Apply Matsuzakaya in front of Koume Primary School, Honjo-ku Mukojima.

KIMONO and haori coat of gay colors with embroidery. Obi (sash) of heavy silk with gold embroidery. Apply Box 72, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' winter and summer clothes, shoes, hats, handbags, French perfumes, etc., Gents overcoat, suits. Curtains, carpets etc., 25th. 26th. and 27th. October from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. House 1240-2, Karuizawa. (near Karuizawa Hospital.)

SAFE, all steel, medium size, perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SITTING-room and bedroom sets, carpets, futon, clothing, shoes, everultraviolet apparatus, etc. Apply villa 1495, Karuizawa.

Wanted to Buy

COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 8 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

MAY 25th air raid sufferer urgently wants to buy men's strong shoes, boots, rain shoes, size 7, and umbrellas, needs also ladies' strong shoes with low or medium heels, rain shoes size 5. Reply Box 95, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, new or used standard models in good condition, wanted immediately. Also ribbons. Will pay good price. Apply Norinsho-Sanshikyoku, Katakura Bldg., 3-chome Kyobashi.

TYPEWRITER ribbon, large quantity wanted immediately, will pay good price. Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

JAPANESE conversation lesson will be given by a young Japanese in exchange for English. Apply to Mr. K. Imai, 210, Shinden, Ichikawa, Chiba Prefecture.

General

MEMBERS American Veterans Committee in Tokyo-Yokohama Area Please contact immediately Sgt. Senn or Sgt. Workman any evening, 7th floor New Kaijo Bldg., (across from Tokyo Red cross Club) for purpose of discussing formation of AVC Japan Chapter. Apply Box 92, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Room 321, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Phone (23) 1[illegible].

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 354. Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5809, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance

Publisher and Printer
JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1945

The Communist Movement in Japan

Since the release of the Communist leaders from prison in accordance with the Allied directive calling from the freeing of all arbitrarily arrested political prisoners in Japan, there has been a spectacular resumption of Communist activity in this country. Some circles are already expressing marked fear over the possible effects of this activity, and the question naturally arises as to how powerful a force the Communists will really be able to muster in the immediate future.

An objective analysis of the situation must lead to the conclusion that, however colorful the present Communist activities and however intense the fear in some quarters, there is little immediate prospect of any great change in the effective political influence of the Communist movement. It is an undeniable fact that the Communist movement has never been particularly strong in this country at any time, and today nothing substantial remains of the Communist movement of the past except for the fact that it implanted Marxian principles and methods upon the attention of the intellectual classes to a more or less serious degree.

The Communists, whose organization as a legal political party had long been banned by the authorities, were constantly subjected to persecution at the hands of successive Governments. Under these circumstances they could do very little in a practical way to assist the so-called exploited classes. After the outbreak of the China Affair the working classes themselves lost whatever interest they had previously had in Communism, thanks to the influence of the resulting armament boom. Due to the machinations of the totalitarian authorities, the Communists also came to be discredited in the public mind through being associated with every subversive effort directed against the traditional order.

For this situation the Communists themselves were very largely to blame. First, the doctrines which they preached were too extremely doctrinaire; second, in the application of the doctrines they took no account of the actual condition of Japanese society but were constantly guided by foreign precedents; third, they neglected the preparatory work of elevating the political intelligence of the workers; and fourth, many of the Communist leaders narrow-mindedly dissipated their energies in bitter internecine strife. These circumstances only served to disrupt the Communist movement, making it incapable of making any headway in its struggle against the bourgeoisie, and finally resulted in the movement being all but crushed by the Government and the military.

Now, under the new dispensation which guarantees freedom of thought, freedom of assembly, and freedom of organization, this Communist movement no longer suffers from the stigma of illegality, but it is still confronted by the formidable task of starting almost entirely afresh after having been suppressed are entirely out of touch with present conditions as the result of their having been isolated from the world during their long incarceration. It will be no easy task, under these circumstances, for the Communists to revive their strength quickly.

It must be frankly admitted, however, that there are other factors which make the outlook for the Communists not so altogether unfavorable. The defeat in the war, the disintegration of the military, the liquidation of the economic oligarchy, and the liberalization of political institutions cannot fail to accelerate the growth of their movement.

There are special social factors as well, such as the extremely critical food situation, the huge postwar unemployment, the widespread distress resulting from the war devastation, and the strong popular resentment against the militarists, bureaucrats, and profiteers, which will provide a powerful impetus to a receptive attitude on the part of many toward the Communist cause. The return to the homeland of the many Communist intellectuals who have been in exile abroad will also impart a strong intellectual stimulus to national life, which will undoubtedly result in the attraction of a section of the intelligentsia to the Communist camp.

Notwithstanding these favorable factors, the Communists are confronted by a formidable fundamental obstacle in the weak political consciousness of the working class. Any new organization which seems to offer hope of delivering them from unemployment, hunger, and distress would appeal equally strongly to the Japanese masses whether it should be Communist, liberal, or capitalistic in ideology, for the masses are not capable of appreciating ideological problems. The Japanese workers, accordingly, are not at all convinced on any theoretical or moral grounds that their salvation requires the conversion of Japan into a Communist state. Their class consciousness still remains to be aroused.

This immature political consciousness of the Japanese masses constitutes not only an obstacle to the development of the Communist movement but also involves a great potential danger to all liberal movements. Should a strong leader like Lenin or Hitler arise in this country during the existing period of political immaturity on the part of the people, there is no assurance that there will not arise a personal dictatorship, whatever may be its ideological coloring, which will be blindly supported by the people through constitutional means. It should be to the interest of the Communists, as well as to that of all democratic groups, to educate the masses to a sufficiently high level of political consciousness as to make such a contingency impossible.

As an aftermath of the war, all leftist political parties in Japan are bound to enjoy an increase in strength, and the Communist Party will be no exception. But it is hardly to be expected that the Communists will soon muster enough strength to become a major political influence in the life of the nation. If Japan is to be made a better-governed, freer, more democratic and happier country, which is the natural aspiration of all Japanese, the Communists and their opponents should at this moment be less concerned with hating or fearing each other but should instead devote more effort to the fundamental common task of elevating the general political intelligence of the people regardless of particular ideologies.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, October 26

PRINCE KONOYE AND HIS RESPONSIBILITY

YOMIURI-HOCHI—There is not a small number of men who are not charged with being war criminals by the Allied side but who should feel responsibility for the war and retire from public life.

A certain person whom every one of the people recognizes as a man dragged the country into the present state of affairs has become one of the men in charge of the important situation following the termination of the war and is serving an important post within the Imperial Palace. And this man is doing so fully conscious of the public criticism of his responsibility.

To be more candid, it is Prince Fumimaro Konoye. Under what Cabinet did the China Affair break out? Who was the man who aimed at the new structure and people's organization and carried out the total dissolution of the political parties? And what Cabinet was it that concluded the Japan-German-Italian Alliance which inevitably led to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia? The Konoye Cabinet which was in power three times was the Cabinet which determined these there big issues

If any one inquires about this responsibility, the Prince very calmly replied, "That was done by the Military clique. The ignorance and bigotry of the Military clique has ruined the State at last." He puts full responsibility on the Military clique and pays no attention to his responsibility as Prime Minister and the responsibility of his Cabinet.

The contents of Prince Konoye's interview with Mr. Rusself Brines Tokyo correspondent of the Associated Press, concerning the revision of the Constitution gave rise to various doubt through the cabled dispatched and resulted in an issue between him and the Cabinet, with the result that the Prince has been forced to issue a four-point explanation. In this instance the Prince puts the blame on the interpreter. His usual method of shifting the responsibility on others is also found in this cose.

The reply which Prince Konoye will make to His Majesty the Emperor regarding the revision of the Constitution will hold a very important significance, no less important than the draft revision plan of the Cabinet. Should a serious blunder be committed in this important work, of the revision of the Constitution, or should any hitch occur in the course of the revision, on whom would the Prince out the responsibility?

FREEDOM OF SPEECH LIFEBLOOD OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL BODY

Even In Oriental Autocracy Arbitrary Powers Not Exercised Without Regard to Public Opinion

By KENZO TAKAYANAGI
Professor of Anglo-American Law in Tokyo Imperial University

III

At, then, is the theory on which the protection of freedom of speech is to be grounded in a democratic polity? Justice Holmes continues to say:—

"But when men have realized that time upset many fighting faiths, they may come to believe even more than they believe the very foundations of their own conduct that the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas—that the best test of truth is the power of the though to get itself accepted in the competition of the market and truth is the only ground upon which their wishes can safely be carried out".

It may be noted that freedom of speech is not to be protected, because it merely favours individual freedom is such. Under a regime of freedom of speech the citizens may enjoy, it is true, a more genial social atmosphere and perhaps a richer and fuller life, but it is more than that. The policy of freedom is envisaged as protecting and promoting the public interest a search of truth on which the functioning of a polity must be based. The policy is fundamentally based on the relativist and pragmatic conception of truth. It is deemed that the legislator, administrator, or judge is not wise enough to be trusted to pass ultimately on the validity of ideas, that the only tribunal which can do is time. It is also motiviated by the wisdom acquired by experience that, even if a minority opinion is allowed to be freely expressed, it will be impotent, if, it is sheer fulmination. If, on the contrary, it is really valid, it will prevail anyway and the policy has the further advantage that the necessary change in the existing institutions will be effected by a non-disruptive process. The persecution of the expression of ideas by force has, moreover, a tendency to give false validity to suppressed ideas. A Voltaire in England is more dangerous to the Bourbon monarch than Voltaire in the French Academy, and Lenin in the Duma is less dangerous to the Czarist regime than Lenin in Switzerland. Moreover, experience has amply shown that great inventions and discoveries and the mental and spiritual amelioration of mankind and have often come from dissenters and unconventional souls. Freedom of speech, not the regimentation of though, is, therefore, the royal road to religious, social, political and scientific progress. Such is the tenet of a domecratic polity.

IV

Freedom of speech does not, however, mean freedom of scandal mongering. Mr Harris cannot insinuate with impunity that his neighbor has murdered his step-mother. If he goes on to criticize an author or a candidate for or the holder of a public office, as the case may be, such criticism must strictly be within the bounds of fair comment. He cannot with impunity take the occasion to wreak his private vengeance upon his literary or political opponent. It may be noted incidentally that in Anglo-Saxon countries the law of defamation, both criminal and civil, is elaborately worked out and individual repute is mere scrupulously guarded by legal restraints than among us where judicial protection is so inadequate and the liberties which the press take with the privacy of a promient citizen are often so agonizing.

Maintenance of peace and order is one of the most important tasks of state, democratic or otherwise, and freedom of speech must be limited by it. An advanced democracy might not suppress a book or pamphlet, but as Mr. Laski says, "It could penalize an orator, say in Trafalgar Square, who urged an excited mob to march on Downing Street." Here, however, the theory of regimentation is in danger of creeping in surreptitiously at the back door and strict care must be taken that the alleged words have a clear and immediate tendency to produce a breach of peace. The opposite conception that it is better to kill the serpent in the egg lurking in the mind of legislators, administrators, judges, and even of the general public for that matter, and lead to the notorious juridical doctrine of "bad tendency" and "constructive intent", under which freedom of speech may virtually be destroyed. Has not the Japanese nation witnessed during the past decade striking instances of that kind in the hunting up and penalizing of "dangerous thought"? Whether or not the printing and circulation of pamphlets preaching the overturning of the present government by force can be penalized seems to be an open question in America. The majority of the justices of the U.S. Supreme Court thought that it was direct incitement to criminal action, while Justices Holmes and Brande is opined that the danger was too remote. It is a case on the borderland on which even wise old men may differ.

Profane and obscene language, which does not form an essential part of any exposition of ideas, is simply a social nuisance It damages public morals and has no social value. Nasty talk in a trolley car, sale of unsuitable books to the young, or scurrilous remarks about the national emblem may well be punisned in a democratic policy. The test of profanity and obscenity, however, is vague, and the sounder theory of a clear and immediate injury may easily give way to the doctrine of bad tendency. The imprisonment for a year of W. T. Stead for his magazine article, "The Maiden Tribute", exposing for the first time the evils of white slavery, application of the law of blasphemy to Shelly's "Queen Mab", the exclusion of Boccaccio's "Decameron" from the public library have often been criticized as undue limitation of expression.

It seems that in the field of moving pictures and radio broadcasting there is taking place a revival of the old licensing system. Whether this step deviating from the principle in speech and press is a wise one is still a matter of controversy.

Should the same principle of freedom apply in war time? Can a group of honest and patriotic citizens carry on a systematic newspaper campaign to condemn the war aims of their government, supporting those of the enemy? No definite answer seems yet to be given on the subject even in advanced democracies, and perhaps the question is an insoluble one. For war itself is hardly compatible with the ideal and parctice of a democratic policy.

Extra-legal controls, such as political and financial pressure, over the publication of news as well as opinion are also problems still unsolved in advanced democracies.

V

For its sucessful functioning a regime of free speech demands a strict social discipline. The public good is the ultimate objective of such freedom and personal licentiousness masquerading under the guise of freedom may well be suppressed legally as well as socially. It presupposes also the existence of a judicial temper on the part of the citizens which can only be nurtured by adequate educational methods and by social habits. The ultimate triumph of human reason tested by experience should be its abiding faith.

It seems to me that of the Traditional fundamental rights, Viz., life liberty and property, liberty of speech is the most basic in a democratic polity.

A democracy may by a majority vote do away with the system of private property and usher in a regime of public administration. But so long as freedom is allowed to criticize the system itself, it will remain a democracy.

As for the sanctity of human life about which so much fuss has been made, it has been said by a cynic that every society rests on the death of man as does the romantic interests of long inhabited lands. And it was remarked by Sir Frederick Pollock that his objection to war was not that it killed men, but that it killed an undue proportion of the strong and the adventurous by leaving too many weaklings, and shirkers, thus working a perverse artificial selection of those who were least fitted to adorn or improve the Commonwealth, though clear-headed and rather slender-built Prince of English jurists frankly admitted, that no rule is without exception, that a fine animal may sometimes be a stupid bout. If in a democracy the cult of eugenics becomes dominant and legal provisions for a selected race are adopted by a majority vote so as to arrange that all undesirables be sterilized, and that "death shall precede life," it can still remain a democracy, so long as an exposition of the foolishness of such a regime is freely allowed.

But once freedom of speech is gone, a democratic polity will ipso facto vanish. It transforms itself into an autocratic polity. For the freedom of speech, so it seems to me, is the very life-blood of a body politic styled democratic.

(End)

Stuck

"What is that deaf-and-dumb carpenter so frantic about?"

"He just hit his thumo with a hammer and he can't find his pad and pencil."

READERS IN COUNCIL

Education vs. Inducation

To the Editor

Already in 1911, the English educator Mr. Edmond Holmes has called the prevailing education "inducation," because it proceeds by imposing thought contained in books upon inexperienced, and therefore defenceless, children, and its main characteristic is "bookishness."

As an orientalist, who has spent 20 years in educational experimentation in Asia, the undersigned begs to suggest that Japan, free from militaristic, and imperialistic tendencies, as she now is, has a better oportunity than any other nation to start the upbuilding of a really educational, not inducational, method and procedure.

Because, in the East, education was always considered as the foundation and aim of government, a healthy education in Japan, would, at once, produce a healthy government. This governmental healthiness, springing from educational healthiness, would be solid and reliable, because it would be provided with a sound motive force.

Therefore educational reform, in Japan, is at present, even more important than the reform of the construction and should precede constitutional reform.

In an education, which, at the same time, would be real and oriental, experience would always have to be made to generate thought. That means that it would have to be an education of doing, and not of talking or reading.

Because the connection between doing and thinking would have to be natural, education would have to be put into a natural environment, and to be taken out of the barracks and out of the factory or temple buildings, in which it is performed at present.

In other words, agriculture would be its starting point.

This agriculture would have to lead automatically into natural science.

This natural science would have to culminate in other sciences and ultimately in the birth of a new naturalistic and scientific morality, social science and governmental science.

The new agricultural education would implicitly train the students for governmental reform, because it would teach them the practice and theory of the administration of the villages, in which the new education would be placed.

This village administration, centered in schools, would be the nucleus of a new type of administration for the whole nation.

It would, not negatively, by suppression, but positively by example, eliminate bureaucracy, if all the school-villages would be self-governing.

As far as Japan is concerned, the new village government would bring the Japanese Tenno-Doctorine back into the realm of nature, from which it sprang when the Tenno was mythologically defined as a descendant of the Sun.

Neither the Tenno nor Amaterasu-omi-Kami would any longer be disfigured by German-imported supernaturalistic interpretations and therewith egoism, materialism, and imperialism, which all have their psychological root in supernaturalism, would automatically become extinct.

In brief, Japan would become a pioneer of the transformation of political science into a natural science. This transformation would bring about a governmental rebirth of the whole world.

Not only China and India, but even Europe and the Americas would welcome the collaboration of such a fundamentally reconstructed Japan.

This welcome would free Japan from all economic worries and establish her position among the nations of the world more firmly than any army, navy and airforce could ever do.

What is needed now, according to the experience of an old orientalist, is a village-education for village-administration, of the type sketched above.

If anybody needs encouragement for suct an enterprise, let him remember the saying of Confucius: "among the means for the regeneration of mankind, those depending on noise and show, are of the least importance."

Tokyo, October 16, 1945.

VICTOR FRENE
Doctor of Psychology.

PROFILES

Minister Without Portfolio Tsugita

Minister without Portfolio Daizaburo Tsugita holds the concurrent post of Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. This post is important in that the ability of the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet is generally believed to have a vital bearing on the life of a cabinet.

In the case of the Shidehara Cabinet, the Prime Minister is inexperienced in domestic administration. Mr. Tsugita's position accordingly has assumed added importance.

Graduating from Tokyo Imperial University in 1910, he entered the Home Ministry and held the position of Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture, and was the Director of various boards in the ministry. In the second Wakatsuki Cabinet, he became Vice-Minister of Home Affairs under Home Minister Kenzo Adachi.

Generally speaking, Government officials deal contemptuously with the people Mr. Tsugita's administrative principle, however, offers striking contrast with the attitude of these officials. His principle is "Walk with the people, for the salaries of Government officials are paid out of what the people have sweated to earn." He often speaks of the day when he received training from senior officials with the advice "Don't be hard on the people."

The State Minister admires Takio Izawa, member of the House of Peers and a noted statesman, and Baron Shidehara, with whom he has long been acquainted. Mr. Tsugita's presence in the Cabinet is said to be an outcome of his acquaintance with Baron Shidehara.

Born out of the crisis confronting the country, the Shidehara Cabinet is fund with many weighty tasks including revision of the Constitution and the election law, the carrying out of a general election and other vital matters. State Minister Tsugita's part in the realization of these legislative measures is indeed very great.

UNRRA'S DIFFICULTIES, DESIRES AND PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED

Lehman Says Organization Is Doing a Good Job; Various Issues Are Explained

III

FISHER: To what extent, Mr. Lehman, is UNRRA drawing on Army surplusses for trucks and supplies?

LEHMAN: We're drawing to the fullest extent possible. We're getting Army trucks and surplus stocks whenever we can. Some 40,000 Army trucks are to be sold to UNRRA from Army surplus in Europe alone. We also hope to get canned meat and evaporated milk, lard, margerine, soap, blankets, clothing and medical supplies from Army surplusses. And in the Far East we are now negotiating for large stores of supplus goods. Distances out there will save a lot of transportation.

FISHER: Well Mr. Governor, won't the Far East be largely left out of the relief picture if the original funds aren't granted?

LEHMAN: That's right, Mr. Fisher, and that would be most unfair and most unfortunate. But I believe the funds we need will be granted. If the United States leads the way, there is not a doubt that other countries will follow suit. And after all, this country was spending 2,000,000,000 dollars a week to win the war not so long ago. And I believe the people will gladly contribute less than one week of such expenditures to help win the peace this winter.

FISHER: I don't think that there is much doubt that the American people are willing to help, Governor. The public feels sure that we are willing to continue rationing if necessary to prevent the people of war torn countries from starving. But there are a number of criticisms among the people which should be answered if continued American support is to be assured.

LEHMAN: Well, I think I've answered about all of them Mr. Fisher. Fire away and I'll be very glad to give you the answers the best I can

FISHER: All right sir. Let's start with one that's beginning to be brooded about in former isolationist circles. Is the UNRRA taking away food from American homes?

LEHMAN: Not at all. The food asked by UNRRA of the United States, Mr. Fisher amounts to about one per cent, one and one-hundredths, of our annual food consumption. It amounts to one-sixteenth of America's meat production, and we've got to give more than that.

FISHER: But, Governor, you might have trouble convincing Bill Johnson of Albany, New York, say, that the butter shortage wasn't UNRRA's fault.

LEHMAN: Well, I'd just like to tell Bill Johnson this: We've been unable to buy butter or fats or meat so far this year in any quantity. UNRRA's actions on American goods are faced first by the Foreign Economic Administration, a Federal agency whose UNRRA functions among others are transferred to the State Department. We are practically begged to send some portion of our meats and fats. But thus far, no country has succeeded. We said no, the shortage is here in the United States, such as they are, and it cannot be blamed on UNRRA.

FISHER: Well, Governor, there are other reports that the United States has supplied more than its proper share of UNRRA funds. One rumour had it that we were supplying up to 90 per cent of the cost of your program.

LEHMAN: That's absurd, Mr. Fisher. You see each member nation of UNRRA was asked to contribute just one per cent of its national income. In 1943 for the United States that amounted to 1,350,000,000 dollars. That happens to be 71 per cent of the total of UNRRA's resources. The fact that America's contribution was so large is a reflection of our great wealth.

CLAYTON: You have to remember too that those United Nations which bore the brunt of military invasion were exempted from making contributions to UNRRA.

FISHER: How many does that leave, Mr. Clayton?

CLAYTON: Well, out of 47 members of UNRRA only 31 escaped invasion. Of these 29 have made or authorized contributions and the other two, both of them small countries, are in process of doing so right now. And I want to emphasize this: Many of these countries are very poor, and their small contributions represent a very real sacrifice, more of a sacrifice relatively speaking than ours. In relation to our income we haven't done any more than Great Britain, Canada, Brazil or many other countries.

FISHER: But just how much have these other countries contributed, Mr. Lehman in terms of dollars?

LEHMAN: Well, I'll tell you. The British contribution was 320,000,000 dollars and in spite of the devastation in England itself they have paid in full. So has Canada. Her share was 80,000,000 Canadian dollars. And Australia and New Zealand. Even India which has its own problems contributed 24,000,000. And Brazil has actually gone over her pledge. She was to contribute 25,000,000 dollars. She has actually sent in 30,000,000 dollars.

FISHER: Well, Governor, one more question of this type. How does UNRRA distribute its supplies?

LEHMAN: Well, as I have said the government of each country receiving aid handles the physical job of distribution in accordance with UNRRA plans. But we send qualified observers to these countries, to make sure that the supplies are distributed without discrimination either from religious or political reasons. We have some cases of political discrimination, but in every instance when the government was notified of them, we stepped in and corrected the situation.

FISHER: Mr. Dehman, I've heard rumors that in some cases UNRRA goods have gone into the black-market where they were sold. How about it?

LEHMAN: Undoubtedly in a few cases UNRRA goods may have gone astray, Mr. Fisher. But not to any great extent. Of course we have to recognize that price controls have broken down to a great extent in most of the countries where we are offering aid. With the supply on most goods running only about 10 or 20 per cent of the demands, a black market or at least a grey market is always inevitable. But the amount of our supplies that gets into these channels of distribution is a comparatively small percentage.

FISHER: One of the questions I hesitate to bring out, Mr. Governor and that's a charge of bad administration in UNRRA. I don't mean to put you on the spot, but it's a question that must be answered.

LEHMAN: That question doesn't bother me in the least, Mr. Fisher. I've had it thrown at me so often that I've come to expect it. If any other organization were in a position to handle this assignment, I'd say go to it and God help you. In other words, it's a pretty thankless job. It's the toughest job I've ever had either in public or private life. They tell us we've made many mistakes, and we're the first to admit it, but so has any other new organization as large as this one. The only way to avoid mistakes is to do nothing and hang up a record of no runs, no hits, no errors. But that's not the way we chose for our way. We have tried our best to send goods to the people who need them, and we'll rest our feet on what we've accomplished in that direction. We don't want to be on the defensive about UNRRA, Mr. Fisher, because it has really done the job it was set up to do.

FISHER: Well, it seems to come down to this. We have tackled a gigantic job, one which involves the lives of hundreds of thousands of people, and you are getting supplies out to them as fast as possible considering the handicaps you've been working under.

CLAYTON: And I think when the whole thing is over, Mr. Fisher, you'll find that UNRRA as the first international relief agency, will have proven a success. The main thing now is that we must not desert UNRRA in the midst of that job. And I believe that America's conscience will prevent that from happening.

(End)

Times Change

Old Lady (as husband fails to help her up the steps of railroad coach): 'Henry, you ain't as gal'ant as when I was a gal.'

Husband: "No, Lettie, and you ain't as buoyant as when I was a boy."

On the Job

Mother: "Baby is going to be an auctioneer when he grows up."

Husband: "How do you know?"

Mother: "He already has your watch under the hammer."